Key questions cellular research FFX

- 1. Why are some COVID-19 patients symptomatic and other asymptomatic, and can we predict severity of disease / successful outcome?
- 2. Why are children mostly asymptomatic?
- 3. Why do men get more severe symptoms?
 - In depth characterization of the immune response of COVID-19 patients vs. controls
 <u>assays</u>: extensive ex vivo phenotyping for innate, B-cell and T-cell responses; plasma factors
 <u>timepoints</u>: t=1, t=2, t=3
 - Test capacity and type of innate responses of (pre-) COVID-19 patients
 <u>assay:</u> innate stimulation assay
 <u>timepoints:</u> t=1
- 4. Is cellular immune acquired after infection?
 - In depth characterization of the immune response of COVID-19
 <u>assays</u>: extensive ex vivo phenotyping for innate, B-cell and T-cell responses
 <u>timepoints</u>: t=1, t=2, t=3
 - Test SARS-CoV-2 specific T-cell and B-cell responses of COVID-19 <u>assays:</u> T cell stimulation assay; B cell ELIspot; <u>timepoints:</u> t=2, t=3

Other FFX-related questions for in depth research

- 5. Cross reactivity with other corona viruses?
 - Antibody cross reactivity

assays: protein microarray / MIA; clonal B cell analysis

timepoints: t=3T-cell cross reactivity

assay: peptide stimulation assays

timepoints: t=3

- 6. Translation of ferret model to human immune response?
 - Phenotyping of immune cells

assays: protein microarray / MIA; clonal B cell analysis

timepoints: t=1, t=2, t=3

Test T cell responses

assay: peptide stimulation assays

timepoints: t=2, t=3

Epithelial models

assay: infection of human epithelial models

timepoints: NA

Assays in more detail:

In depth phenotyping (2x10⁶ PBMCs)

Characterizing xx subsets of innate, T cells and B cells

Flow cytometry with 3 main panels:

- Innate (CD14, CD16, CD80, CD86, HLADR, CCR2, CCR5, CX3CR1, CD11c, CD163, CD93, CD120b, L/D, CD56, NKG2A, NKG2C)
- T cell (CD3, CD4,CD8, CD45RO, CD27, CCR7, CD95, CXCR5, PD1, CCR4, CCR6, CXCR3, NKG2A, TIGIT, CD57, CD28)
- B cell (CD19, CD27, CD38, CD24, CD5, CXCR5, CD1d, IgA, IgM, IgG, IgD, BDCA-4, CD45RB, L/D)

Innate stimulation assay (5x106 PBMCs)

Test capacity and type of innate response to SARS-Cov-2

Stimulation of total PBMCs with:

- Medium control
- o Heat-inactive SARS-CoV-2
- o TLR2 (HKLM)
- o TLR2 + h.i. SARS-CoV-2
- o TLR7/8 (R848)
- o TLR7/8 + h.i. SARS-CoV-2
- o TLR4 (LPS)
- o TLR4 + h.i. SARS-CoV-2
- Triplicate → duplicates → single

Analysis:

- Cytokine/chemokine secretion in supernatant (IFNα2,IFNγ,IFNβ,IFNλ1,IFNλ2/3,IL6,IL8,IL10,TNFαIL12p70,GMCSF,CXCL10,IL1β)
- Cellular response by flow cytometry (CD14/CD16,CD80,CD86,CD11b,CD11c,CD163,CCR2,CX3CR1)
- Optional: RNA-seq of stimulated cells

SARS-Cov-2 specific T-cell responses (4x10⁶ PBMCs)

Test frequency (and type) of SARS-CoV-2 specific T cell responses

Stimulation of total PBMCs with peptide pools:

- o DMSO control
- o SARS-CoV-2 spike pepmix (S1+S2)
- o Heat-inactivated SARS-CoV-2
- o PHA, positive control
- o SARS-CoV-2 NCAP pepmix
- o OC43 spike (S1+S2) pepmix
- o Recombinant spike protein

triplicates

Analysis:

- IFN-g ELIspot
- Supernatant for other cytokines produced (GM-CSF,IL2,IL4,IL5,IL13,IL17A,IL10,TNFa)
- Cellular analysis for T-cell subsets and activation markers (CD3,CD4,CD8,CD69,CD137,CD25,OX40,CD154,L/D)
- Optional: 6-day culture to expand specific T cells for CD4 T-helper cell responses and intracellular cytokine stainings

SARS-Cov-2 specific B-cell responses (5x106 PBMCs)

Test frequency of SARS-CoV-2 specific (memory) B cell responses

Analysis:

- B cell ELIspot for SARS-CoV-2 (total, spike protein, nucleo protein)

First sample selection based on

- Index case, SARS-CoV-2 PCR+
- Amount of PBMC vials available (2 or more)
- Time inclusion after first symptoms
 - o Priority innate assay: 3-9 days
 - o Priority T cell assays 10-14 days

Sample selection innate assay:

T=1, T=2 & T=3

- 1) Deep phenotyping (2x10⁶ PBMCs)
- 2) Innate stimulation assay (5x10⁶ PBMCs)
 - a. Medium control
 - b. Heat-inactive SARS-CoV-2
 - c. TLR2 (HKLM)
 - d. TLR2 + h.i. SARS-CoV-2
 - e. TLR7/8 (R848)
 - f. TLR7/8 + h.i. SARS-CoV-2
 - g. TLR4 (LPS)
 - h. TLR4 + h.i. SARS-CoV-2
- 3) T cell response (4.5x10⁶ PBMCs)
 - a. DMSO control
 - b. SARS-CoV-2 spike pepmix (S1+S2)
 - c. Heat-inactivated SARS-CoV-2
 - d. PHA, positive control
 - e. SARS-CoV-2 NCAP pepmix
 - f. OC43 spike (S1+S2) pepmix
 - g. Recombinant spike protein
- 4) Any left-over cells:
 - a. Freeze cell pellet in qiazol

Sample selection T cell assay:

T=1, T=2 & T=3

- 1) Deep phenotyping (2x10⁶ PBMCs)
- 2) T cell response (4.5x106 PBMCs)
 - a. DMSO control
 - b. SARS-CoV-2 spike pepmix (S1+S2)
 - c. Heat-inactivated SARS-CoV-2
 - d. PHA, positive control
 - e. SARS-CoV-2 NCAP pepmix
 - f. OC43 spike (S1+S2) pepmix
 - g. Recombinant spike protein
- 3) Innate stimulation assay (5x10⁶ PBMCs)
 - a. Medium control
 - b. Heat-inactive SARS-CoV-2
 - c. TLR2 (HKLM)

- d. TLR2 + h.i. SARS-CoV-2
- e. TLR7/8 (R848)
- f. TLR7/8 + h.i. SARS-CoV-2
- g. TLR4 (LPS)
- h. TLR4 + h.i. SARS-CoV-2
- 4) Any left-over cells:
 - a. Freeze cell pellet in qiazol

Sample selection children samples:

T=1, T=2 & T=3

- 1) Deep phenotyping (1.5x10⁶ PBMCs)
- 2) Innate stimulation assay (1.2x10⁶ PBMCs)
 - a. Medium control
 - b. Heat-inactive SARS-CoV-2
 - c. TLR7/8 (R848)
 - d. TLR7/8 + h.i. SARS-CoV-2
- 3) T cell response (0.8x10° PBMCs)
 - a. DMSO control
 - b. SARS-CoV-2 spike pepmix (S1+S2)
 - c. Heat-inactivated SARS-CoV-
 - d. PHA, positive control
- 4) Innate stimulation assay (0.6x10⁶ PBMCs)
 - a. TLR2 (HKLM)
 - b. TLR2 + h.i. SARS-CoV-2
- 5) T cell response (0.4x10⁶ PBMCs)
 - a. SARS-CoV-2 NCAP pepmix
 - b. OC43 spike (S1+S2) pepmix
- 6) Innate stimulation assay (0.6x10⁶ PBMCs)
 - a. TLR4 (LPS)
 - b. TLR4 + h.i. SARS-CoV-2
- 7) Any left-over cells:
 - a. Make duplicates → triplicates
 - b. Freeze cell pellet in qiazol